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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy always INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and the state of t OZONE destroys sewer gas and malaria. Send HEKTOORAPH CO., 24 Church-st.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY THIRUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON—No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON—No. 26 Bedford-st., Straud. PARIS—No. 9 Rue Scribe.

## New Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Boers have virtually accepted the British conditions of peace; they are promised complete self-government. == The plot against the life of the late Uzar is said to have been planned chiefly at Paris and in Switzerland, === The prisoners in an Irish jail have formed a branch of

been found at Madrid.

Domestic .- The question of an extra session of Congress is still regarded as problematical. The President yesterday nominated Stewart L. Woodford to be United States District-Attorney, and Louis F. Payn to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, === The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry G. Pearson to be Postmaster at New-York City. — Mr. Voorbees introduced in the Senate a resolution condemning the action of the National banks in opposition to the Funding bali. === The Canal toll-sheet was passed by the New-York Senate yesterday; in the Assembly the bill requiring the registration of plumbers in New-York City was ordered to a third reading, and the bill relative to a State Reformatory was lo = In the New-Jersey Senate the bill to appoint a Commission to locate the boundary line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey was passed; in the House the Railroad bill for condemnation of lands was recommitted; the Senate decided last evening to adjourn on Friday. === The publisher and Editor of The Sunday Transcript, of Provifleuce R. I., were convicted yesterday of crimina libel upon a detective, === The annual election for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at Philadelphia. = Judge John U. Pettit is dead at Wabash, Ind. = By an accident on the Lake Shore Railroad near Cleveland yesterday, six passengers were killed. Charges of extortion upon travellers are made against the American Consul at Matamoras.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- General Grant sent his resignation as president of the World's Fair to the Secretary of the Commission last night. === The Sub-Committee of Seven had a talk with the Mayor about plans for street-cleaning. === The Aldermen gave permission to the Edison Electric Light Company to put wites and posts in the streets. The note of warning was the subject of examination at the Waittaker inquiry. - The trial of James Dunne was continued in Brooklyn, -Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.67 cents. Stocks more active and fluctuating, but generally lower, and closing feverish and irregular.

THE WEATHER .- I RIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 32°; average 374°.

A Frenchman dropped down here yesterday, just from Paris and fairly out of breath, with a request to be allowed to select a site for his restaurant in the World's Fair grounds. This was an energy that might put the Commission to the blush.

The Edison Electric Light Company yesterday succeeded in obtaining the passage by the Board of Aldermen of a resolution permitting the company to lay tubes and wires, erect lamp-posts, etc. The resolution was urged upon the ground that the electric light companies were entitled to the same opportunities as the gas companies.

The frauds committed in the Mississippi Shoestring District, whereby Mr. Lynch was counted out and General Chalmers was counted in, have become a national byword. Our Washington dispatches to-day give some details not before printed. If overwhelming evidence will accomplish anything, Mr. Lynch and not General Chalmers will be the next Congressman from that district.

The wife-beaters were industrious yesterday in this neighborhood. Two of them were committed to jail in Newark, the victim in one case being unable to appear in court. Another was arrested in Stapleton, the wife exhibiting to the Court a bunch of hair which had been forcibly removed from her head. "he wife-beaters are doing their best to arouse an agitation for special legislation upon this subject, like that which Miss Frances Power Cobbe has conducted in England.

The President has evaded the difficulty as to the New-York appointments for Districtey and United States Marshal by renom-

brilliant solution; neither is it a very bad one. Marshal Payn has been a conspicuously efficient officer. Governor Woodford's career has not been conspicuously successful in the Courts; but then he is said to have made a fine figure on the stump in Ohio. He is, besides, an amiable gentleman, and an entirely upright and safe official.

Mr. A. B. Stone has done a generous and useful thing in purchasing a seaside home for children, to be presented to the Children's Aid Society. Details concerning the gift will be found in our local columns. It may safely be said that no other form of charitable work relieves an equal amount of suffering at the same cost and with the same uniform success as this simple device of giving the poor children of the tenement houses and the cellars fresh air in summer. The home provided by the generosity of Mr. Stone will be the means of saving many hundreds of lives.

Mr. Pearson has been confirmed as Postmaster. He states that he intends to make no new appointments. He will promote members of the existing staff in the Post Office, and each of the successive vacancies will be filled by a promotion from the rank below. This is the true rule of administrative efficiency, and Mr. Pearson has only to adhere to it and the many other sound methods which he has inherited from Mr. James, to maintain the present reputation of the Post Office, and keep it abreast of the growing demands of its vast business. Mr. Pearson begins his administration with bright prospects of success and the best wishes of the business community.

Our special correspondent in the South writes in a letter on another page of his observations upon the laborers of both races in Alabama. The review made-though it should be said that there is no claim to generalization-is encouraging for both white and black. There is an interesting sketch of a successful factory in which white women are employed, and of the comfort and ease in which the operatives live, much better off in some respects than many a Massachusetts workgirl. The writer finds thrifty negroes, but at the same time many more who are unthrifty. Extravagance and heedlessness seem to be besetting sins, which only education and the practical training of everyday life will cure.

The resolution which Mr. Voorhees offered resterday in the Senate denouncing "the hostile attitude" of the National banks toward a low rate of refunding and their " recent attempt to dictate" legislation on that subject, is balderdash of a kind that would be utterly unimportant if it were not that some persons, unlike Mr. Voorhees, believe it, and that such foolish misconceptions may work mischief. No one should need to be told that the National banks, in taking steps to retire their circulation, were not threatening anybody or dictating to anybody. They were simply using precautions as trustees of the funds committed to their care to avoid, if possible, the results of ill-considered and reckless action by Congress -in the Carlisle amendment-which would embarrass their business and injure them in other ways. To accuse the banks of "dictation" and "threats" for taking these steps to self-preservation is as absurd as it would be to charge a man with "hostility" to his the Land League. = An unlighted bomb has neighbors because he insures his house against

A POINT IN REFUNDING.

The main object of those who hold that an extra session of Congress is necessary is to provide for refunding the 5 and 6 per cent bonds which become redeemable this summer. In financial circles it is well known that some provision for these bonds is absolutely necessary. When bonds bear no more coupons, and there is no provision for paying interest on them hereafter, there is the highest evidence that it is the intention of the Government to pay the principal. Failure to do so would be seriously injurious to the public credit. Hence, in all discussions in regard to refunding it has been held necessary, not only to pass a bill, but to pass such a bill that funds shall without doubt be forthcoming to meet the maturing bonds. Any measure that might perhaps fail to secure the needed money has been held not only unwise, but positively inadmissible. The public credit requires not merely the offer of bonds upon which some persons think money ought to be raised, but the actual raising of money. Fortunately, there is no doubt that ample means can be raised on very favorable terms. The question is whether a 3 per cent bond, for a moderate term, can not only be sold but afterward maintained at par, and if so, by what means. If not, it is reasonably certain that a 312 per cent bond can be both sold and main tained at par.

In the present state of the money market. with the ruling rate of interest unusually low throughout the commercial world, there are still many who doubt whether a 3 per cent bond can be largely sold, unless steps are taken to make that bond more available than it would be under present legislation as a basis for National bank circulation. British consols are selling at par, but the accrued interest makes the bond proper worth less than par, and the consols are virtually a perpetual bond. France has just placed a large 3 per cent loan, also perpetual, but at a price less than 90 cents on the dollar. It has teen the established policy of the United States to borrow no money at less than 100 cents on the dollar. The 4 per cents of 1907 sell at 11312, at which price the purchaser would receive during the twenty-six years only 3.025 per cent yearly on his investment. But it is not now thought desirable to negotiate another large loan for as long a term as twenty-five years, and a shorter bond would command a lower price. Moreover, if taken at par in these times, such a bond might fall below par when money commands a higher interest.

As all know, dangerous monetary disturbances would be caused if any large class of United States bonds should sink below par. If 3 per cents should be largely sold, they would enter into the deposits of banks, and into the reserves of savings banks, insurance and trust companies, so that it would become a matter of vital importance to the country that their market value should not decline. The price of other bonds is sustained, and will be, by the fact that the National banks can realize a moderate profit upon circulation, even when that circulation is secured by 4 per cent bonds only, and while the banks have their present taxes to pay. But, those taxes remaining, the banks would not find circulation profitable, if secured by 3 per cent bonds only. Therefore, they would not buy them freely, and take the risk of their depreciation. The most powerful of all sustaining forces being thus withdrawn from that class of bonds, a moderate selling movement by holders would at any time be likely to

cause the price to fall below par. But if the Government should throw off the tax on all circulation based on 3 per cent bonds, the whole situation would be changed at once. Then every National bank would find untaxed circulation based on 3 per cents precisely as one the old incumbents. It is not a profitable as the taxed circulation based on 4

per cents is now. Hence the banks would be as ready to take the 3 per cents as they would now be to take the 4 per cents at about par. At once a permanent demand would be created, of such magnitude and power that the 3 per cents could never tall below par. For the National banks could use \$400,000,000 of them -the full amount that it has been proposed to issue—as a basis for a gradually expanding circulation. To them, it would be as profitable to buy a 3 per cent at 113 as it is now to buy a 4 per cent at that price. In short, if the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to receive bids for 3 per cents upon those conditions, the National banks would probably pay more than par for a large proportion of them.

Can the Government borrow money in any other way more cheaply? The circulation than is now secured by 5 and 6 per cent bonds amounts to less than \$180,000,000. If 3 per cents should be taken instead of all these bonds, the United States would lose \$1,800,000 yearly. But it would gain whatever sum might be paid as premium on the bonds sold, and a certainty that the entire issue of \$400,000,000 would be taken at 3 per cent instead of a higher rate. For, if the banks did not at first take more than balt that amount, other buyers would without hesitation, knowing that the banking demand would ultimately absorb nearly the whole issue. If the entire circulation now outstanding should presently come to be secured by 3 per cents, the tax abated would be ess than \$3,200,000, but this is much less than the sum which the late Democratic Senate proposed to remit, by repealing the tax on deposits.

It may be added, as a point of much importance in the future, that the natural expansion of the bank circulation, in accordance with the demands of business, would no longer be checked by the high price of bonds. For the 3 per cents would be worth more in use to the banks than to any other buyers for investment. Hence, nobody else would put the price above that which the banks themselves would bid. But the banks would at any time bid only that price which the profit on circulation would warrant. The profit on circulation would control the price of the bonds, whereas of late it has been complained that the price of bonds has prevented the expansion and caused a contraction of the

This is one method by which the money needed for the payment of the maturing bonds may be surely obtained.

THE ISSUE IN NEW-JERSEY.

One of the most effective campaign docunents used by the Republicans of New-Jersey in their State canvass last fall was an account of his stewardship which the Hon. Henry C. Kelsey had once been seduced into giving by the soft persuasions of an investigation committee. In order to parry this attack Mr. Ludlow's advocates were driven to assert that Mr. Kelsey did not desire a reappointment, that he would not accept it if tendered, and that the Governor would not give him the opportunity to accept if he desired it. Of course Mr. Kelsey himself asseverated that he could not be induced to assume again the laborious duties of his numerous office. In spite of this vehement protestation be has been renominated, as Republicans, predicted, and be Senate, representing the unanimous Republican sentiment of the State. rejected his name.

In view of the constant and well-sustained charges made by Republican papers and Republican speakers throughout the canvass, there is but one course open New-Jersey Senators. Consistency would compel them to persist in a refusal to confirm Mr. Kelsey even if they had not committed themselves irretrievably to this policy by instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit against the Secretary of State for money which they claim that he has taken without authority of law.

ANOTHER LOST COMMITTEE.

We do not quite make out whether it is through inadvertence and absence of mind that the Democratic party keeps losing things of one sort and another-here a committee and there a Senator, a leaf out of memory, a scrap of bistory, or a plank out of a platform; or whether, like mariners navigating unknown seas, they purposely send out an occasional boat's crew in search of undiscovered Spice Islands, or drop overboard resolutions in scaled bottles to give information to those one may sail that course after them. There may be both accident and design in it; it really looks as though they were followed by a strange fatality. If they send out a committee, for instance, nobody knows whether it will ever come back, or where it will be when next heard from. Take it all in all, and we venture to say that the Democratic party runs a greater risk in sending out committees than the Government does in equipping Arctic expeditions. Sometimes they turn up battered and bruised after long absence, but often they are never heard from after they are put in commission. We would not undertake to enumerate the

losses experienced in the past three or four years, but a few of the more recent ones just now occur to us. There was Spriggs, for instance, of Utica, who went out from a Convention at Saratoga to persuade Governor Seymour to accept a nomination in 1876-was heard from by telegraph the same night, then disappeared, and although a good deal inquired after, was not definitely heard from for two or three years, when he turned up in a State Convention, sitting on a front seat, looking meek as Moses, and apparently unconscious that he had ever been lost. There was another committee that started out to find Governor Seymour in the spring of 1879-this kind of committee seems always to get lost-started from the residence of Mr. August Belmont, in this city, and was never heard of afterward. THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly urged that an expedition be fitted out to look up this committee, but its appeals have found no response in the Democratic

In the last three Congresses, how many, alas! how many committees have been equipped with stationery and stenegraphers, and power to send for persons and papers, with mittimuses, and sergeants-at-arms, and attachments for and sifting and deep-sea dredging, and been sent out with the most sanguine hopes, either to come back empty of everything but the most unprofitable of mud, or never to return. It was only the other day-the occurrence is so fresh that even now the wail of Benjamin Hill is searching the Pacific cañons with the piercing conundrums, " Where is he ?" " Who's got him ?" Will they keep him ?"-the party lost one entire Senator-a little one to be sure, but he was all the world to them. This was a loss they felt to an unusual degree, for on his vote hung, if not all the law, a good many of the profits.

So these losses accumulate upon them. Young Men's Democratic Club" of this cityan organization with very little besides its freshness to lose-has lost a committee. This association can ill afford the loss. It is not a might be considered as operating on board a large body. but it is one of the most serious. California vessel, where no other law could was arrested by as many chilling discourage

minded of all the organizations at present engaged in harmonizing the party. It has already consumed several boxes of cigars of the costliest character in its struggles with the great political problems of the time. It sent out some time ago a "Committee of Ten" to go to the Brunswick Hotel and other public places shere Democrats had been reported to have been seen recently, and find somebody to come in and be "reorganized." The club had no misgivings-so little permanent impression does calamity make upon the mind of youthbut dismissed the committee in the serenest confidence that they would presently return, bringing somebody to be reorganized. Days and weeks have passed, and there are no tidings from the committee. It is vaguely rumored that in their efforts to bring in somebody to be reorganized they have become merged in something else. At a meeting of the club on Monday night it is stated that Mr. Theodore Arnold definitely charged that they had "joined the Committee of One Hundred "-making, we presume, One Hundred and Ten.

So goes one more committee. To heighten the melancholy of the occasion, it was announced that Mr. Simon Stern was also missing, and that it was believed he had deserted the party. We do not credit it. It is quite possible that Mr. Stern has withdrawn for a time in order to reorganize himself into a party of genuine reform, and apportion himself among the several committees and sub-committees necessary to the movement, but there is no reason to doubt that he will turn up again in time to vote the Democratic ticket. The club, however, has our sympathy. It will be wise to tie a string to the next committee it sends out. It is too bad to see such a club tooled away piecemear

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In spite of the inundation of office-seekers at Washington, there is still some leisure, it seems, to discuss theories of appointment and removal and consider the ways and means of a sound Civil Service policy. A staff correspondent, who writes on another page, finds Attorney-General MacVeagh of the same mind upon these questions as when he was a private citizen without official or party responsibility. The contrast between President Garfield's and President Hayes's way of regarding Congressional influence in appointments is clear and broad, but it cannot be said that the Administration has had time yet to formulate a policy upon the subject of Civil Service Reform.

When Mr. Lincoln was kept busy in the early days of his Administration in listening to demands for office, at a time when the vast problems of the war were more than enough to engross all his powers, he used to say that he felt like a man who was renting rooms in one end of his house while the other end was on fire. The present situation at Washington is almost equally ludicrous, and the office-seekers may be depended upon to leave the Administration as little time as possible in which to frame a Civil Service

NEW-YORK LAWS UPON THE HIGH SEAS.

A recently reported decision of the Su-

preme Court at Washington gives an extension to the operation of the laws of a State over vessels owned by her citizens, but sailing on the high seas, which will become interesting and important in many respects. Foreigners have always been perplexed to understand what is not clear in the minds of many Americans-the relative authority and the harmony, of the State and National laws. The inquiries incident to this subject are now extended to affairs on board ship. The particular case arose under the New-York Phot laws, which, as all readers know, authorize a pilet to board an incoming ocean vessel and tender his services; and to recover a certain compensation even though his services are declined, and the shipmaster brings his ship in himself. Several other States with ocean harbors have similar laws. The general underthat laws of this kind "have no extra-territorial operation"; and that they can only be deemed obligatory within a certain limited distance from the shere, such as may be deemed within the jurisdiction of the State. There have been several discussions as to what this distance ought to be, but no definite rule has been established. The decision of the Supreme Court is that any discussion as to limits of distance s unimportant; that a State law of this kind travels with the vessel and operates wherever a pilot from the State meets her, even though it should be-as in this instance it was-fifty miles out at sea. A vessel at sea is considered as a part of the territory to which she belongs when at home. She carries with her the rights and jurisdiction of her locality. On the high seas a New-York pilot has the same right to demand employment from a New-York vessel, and the same legal consequences follow a refusal, as if pilot-boat and vessel were within the harbor. The jurisdiction of a ocal sovereign over a vessel and those belonging to her is, according to the law of nations, the same in the home port and upon the high seas. Under our Constitution the like jurisdiction of a State is simply subject to the commercial laws of Congress and the laws declaring crimes upon the high seas. The decision goes far to decide a re-

cent controversy of much greater interest to the general public than are pilotage questions; viz., the right to recover damages where a passenger on board ship, at sea, is hurt or killed by negligence or fault of the master or mariners. Until the Legislatures interfered, the courts used to hold that if a passenger injured by negligence of the carrier's servant died of his injuries, there was no redress to be had for his family; for the man's lawsuit, so the courts considered, died when he did. This view was not satisfactory to the travelling public, and in modera times Parliament passed a law-commonly called, from its authorship, Lord Campbell's Actsaving alive an injured person's right of action, notwithstanding his death, for the benefit of his widow, children, etc. Many of our States have passed similar laws. But it has always been understood that any rights of this description were dependent on some express contempt, and all the requisites for scooping I statute, and could not be carried any further than the statute expressly authorized. For example: California has one of these laws. A Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong teek passage upon the steamer Eastport, owned in California, for San Francisco. On the voyage the vessel struck a reck, and the crew and passengers took to the boats. These were so carelessly managed that the lady was drowned. The husband then brought suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court, but invoking the California law. But the Judge said that that law could not operate out of California; if it could then other States and countries could pass laws on the same subject, likewise operating everywhere, and there would soon be conflict and confusion without remedy. The idea seems not to have occurred to him that the law

bave the same claim to come, and thus all confusion might be aveided. This idea did suggest itself to the New-Fork Court of Appeals, in a case decided in the same year (1879) with the California case. Apparently the Judges had not, in either decision, of the other one. In the New-York case, steamer set sail from New-York City for Galveston, Texas, carrying, contrary to law, a great quantity of petroleum. While at sea fire broke out; it reached the petroleum, which made such a conflagration that one man on board, at least, was burned to death. The Court of Appeals said that his widow could recover damages under the New-York law on the subject; for although that law could not run into other States, and would not have aided her suit if her husband's death had occurred in Texas, for instance, where there was, or might be, a law on the subject, yet it did accompany a New-York ship on her voyage through public waters over which no municipal laws exist. Every vessel is, while on the high seas, censtructively a part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs; and its laws are operative on board of her. In the case of an American ship, whatever takes place on board during the voyage is governed, if the subject is within United States authority, by Federal law; if it is within State authority, then by the law of the State from which the vessel

bails. It is obvious that the Supreme Court decis ion in the piletage case sustains the New-York and overthrows the California view. It, in effect, establishes the liability of shipowners to pay damages for the death of a person caused on the high seas, by any act or neglect of the master or crew which would expose the owners to a lawsuit if the disaster had occurred within the State to which the ship belonged.

A DUTY FOR ALDERMEN.

We shall probably secure some sort of legislation at Albany intended to give relief from the present filthy condition of the streets of this city. The im petus given by the indignation meeting of Friday evening to this movement cannot but arouse legislators to action-that is, if they desire to continue to be legislators. They will doubtless se that they must now act with and for the people, and ignore the mere politicians, or cease themselves to be politicians and representatives in the near future. And not only the men at Albany but the city officials here must take a hand in the movement. They are largely responsible for the filthy and dangerous condition of the streets, and they can do much,-Mayor, Aldermen, Police Commis sioners and ail, -to help remedy the matter. The promised consolidation of the two bills affecting the Street Cleaning Bureau, introduced by Sena-

tors Astor and Bixby, will give the direction of

street cleaning to the Mayor. This is as it should be. At least, it is as everybody appears to desire it should be, including the Mayor binself, who shows his nerve in asking this additional responsi bility, and who ought to have the opportunity to prove he has the executive ability to accomplish one of the most serious tasks which devolves on any local official. And the Legislature and all other anthorities owe it to the people to strengthen his hands in every possible way. They can do so by a few very simple measures. The first of these, enforced by stringent laws and by ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, should be to prevent the fouling of the streets. Such regulations we believe to be essential to the success of any scheme of street-cleaning. We have no such laws or ordinances which are ever enforced. On the contrary, the utmost license to obstruct and dirty the street is permitted. We are a whole city full of streetsoilers against a few hundred street-cleaners. Not more than one-half the filth removed from the streets is what might be designated as natural accumulations; it is largely the refuse of our house stores and factories thrown recklessly into the gutters. Our servants place barrels of ashes upon the sidewalk to wait for hours at least, sometime for days, for the scavenger's cart; and the wind and the ragpicker scatter their loose contents about the street. Every janitor of a factory or store or flat, to say nothing of the occupants of tenement houses, finds the street the most convenient place to dump the daily refuse he is required to get rid of. The refuse of every one of the thousands of corner stands which Aldermanic license permits to obstruct even the narrowest streets, is similarly cast into the gutter to be scattered by wind or ing feet. This is constantly done, not merely under cover of night but in the daytime right under the eyes and noses of Health and Police flicers. In any other city in the world this would be an offence punishable by fine.

Rules and penalties can be established here. First of all, it should be required that ashes and garbage be kept in separate receptacles, each of which must have a cover, and neither of which must be placed on the sidewalk nutil the scaven ger's carts are in sight. Punish the householde violating such an ordinance by . ... and he will oon see that his servants obey the law. Make it the duty of policemen and also of the scavengers to report such violation on pain of dismissal, and the ordinance will be enforced. Watch factories and stores in the same way, punish employers for such offences by employes, and policemen and other inspectors for failure to report violations, and the city would be astonished at the end of a year to see the difference in its streets. Stop licensing streetbooths. The sidewalks of this city were never in tended to be wide enough for them. At any rate they were not made wide enough. These stands bring no income to the city; they are not of special utility and they adu immensely to the filth of our streets. Stop street peddling. We do not mean the hucksters who go about with horse and wagon. They have their uses, though they need regulating; but the hundreds of mere pedlers with small hand wagons or basket stands who occupy pavements and sidewalks too. They should be forced to go to some general market stand.

These appear trivial matters to urge on the attention of our authorities; but any one of practical experience or even of ordinary observation knows that they are close to the root of the whole evil of dirty streets. The ordinances of Paris and London are very strict in this regard, and the sani tary and police forces are held accountable for their strict enforcement. Once stop this constant and unnecessary flow of filth to the streets, and the removal of the natural dirt will not be the "impossible task" that Police Commissioners now declare it is. And this once done, then apply the commonsense principle that the housewife does to he parlor to keep it clean. It is to be constantly cleansing. Don't let the dirt get a lead of the seavengers. It will not cost nearly as much to keep the streets constantly clean as it now does to clean them once a week after the filth has accumulated in heaps. In the other great cities the scavenge is always abroad with broom and shovel and hose and consequently he has no occasion for the pickaxe, which is the most formidable wearon of the New-York scavenger, or rather miner and sarper. And don't call in, as we do now, the whole force when it begins to rain, for fear they may get wet. Nature does a great deal for the Street Cleaning Bureau of New-York, but there is no evidence that she proposes to take the whole contract off its hands. Abroad, a rainstorm is the signal for the sanitary and street-cleaning forces to assemble for work, and when showers are few and far between and dust threatens to accumulate, the street hy Brants and hose are made to do duty.

The local Solon who puts these practical ideas into the form of an ordinance and passes it through the Board of Aldermen, may possibly offend the street stand-owners and the pedlers and Bridgets in his district, but he will render a public service which will not be forgotten.

The white maples are just beginning to bloom But because this is more than a full month later than their earliest appearance last year it is not yet time to abandon hope of an early spring. The season of 1380 made several premature starts and

so that May found the grass and leaves very little in advance of the almanae. Twenty days of Apri rain and sunshine will make the old world look good as new and all the fresher and greener for it startling transformation after the unusual rigors

Hope of mischief springs eternal in the Democratic

President Garfield's provoking slowness to making appointments has shaken the confidence of a number of aspiring patriots in his strength of s

"Attack the banks and make mischief generally is the substance of the future policy of the Democracy as defined by Mr. Cox. Perhaps that will draw young men into the party ranks, but it looks more like a scare-crow than a bait.

If the rascal has been hunted down, he should be taken to Barnum for identification.

Senator Mahone is not overwhelmed as he should be with the awful dignity of the Sonate. When asked recently how he liked his new position, he said: "Oh, if to-day is a fair specimen of Senato rial life, it is going to be very stupid for me. Why for two hours a half a dozen of them kept jumping up, jabbering away at one another, and for the life of me I could not understand what they were driv-ing at. (The question was on a point of order.) One fellow with z bellowing sort of voice and a head very flat at the back kept saying the same thing over and over again, repeating himself at least fifty times. It was really worse than z gathering of old women at a church meeting."

President Garfield's views on the Mormon question are emphatic and unequivocal. He is reported to have said within a day or two to a Senator: Polygamy must end-shall be stamped out. This plague-spot on our institutions must be banished. I ask you, as my friend, to take your stand in the Senate and fight this evil until it is crushed out of existence. We must, however, save from illegitimacy the 70,000 children born in Utah of polygamous parents. I fee' bound to do this because two of my predecessors (Buchanan and Fillmers) saw fit to recognize the institution by the appointment of Brigham Young, the flead of the charch, Governor of the Territory." If the President succeeds in stamping out this disgrace to the American people he will have achieved glory enough for one

Voorhees proposes to let himself loose upon the National banks. The damage will not be serious either to the banks or to Voorhees. The public is familiar with Voorhees's financial views, and knows they are as innocent of harm as they are of sound informa-

More trouble is in store for Ben Hill. Senator Mahone says he is accumulating valuable information about the Georgia Scuator's record, and that the first chance he gets he will endeavor to make things interesting for aim. Mr. Hill, it will be neticed, is at present deeply absorbed in a season of silence.

When the rascal who forged the Morey letter is exposed and his punishment decreed, perhaps Tit World newspaper will step forward like a little man and confess that President Garfield knows how to

As a political party the Democracy has proved a complete failure, and demonstrated that it has mis-taken its vocation. If its leaders are wise they will turn its energies into new channels. It has the making of a number of superb base ball clubs, circus troupes, negro minstrel companies, variety shows and kindred popular institutions. Let Mr. Barnum be spoken to with a view of turning it into "the greatest show on earth" in time for the opening of the tenting season of 1881. The work of readjustment would not be great. What do you say, Mr. Barnum?

PERSONAL

Senator Authony is ill in Washington with a sharp

Ex-Vice-President Wheeler will return to his home at Malone next week, and the citizens propose to

The Hon. L. P. Morton's house in Washington has been leased by Senator Hale. Attorney-General MacVeagh has taken a house on Rhode Island-ave. Mr. Alma Tadema gave a brilliant little masked

ball a short time ago at which Mr. Julian Hawthorne was one of the most conspicuous figures. He appeared as Lord Beaconsfield in an admirably arranged model mask and wig. Victor Huge caught cold a few weeks ago, and his physician seized the occasion to examine him thor-

oughly. The man of medicine was surprised at the result. "I found," he said, "the frame of a man of forty-five years." The Austrian Empress is said never to resent the inquiries of reporters provided they confine their queries to her outdoor pursuits. She was so pleased

with the notes concerning her hunting exploits published by one of the guild that she sent him a dressing-case embossed in silver. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, six from the South, has endowed with \$50,000 the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Penusyl-

nia; has given \$50,000 to Jefferson Medical College, \$30,000 to the Orthopedic Hospital, and \$20,000 to the Children's Department of the Episcopal Hospital. Madame Tarnowski is a Russian lady who has just

been unanimously elected an active member of the society of physicians in charge of the lunatic asylums of her native country. She received several years ago the diploma of M. D. at the St. Petersburg University, and since entering actively upon the profession she has shown so much skill, power of thought and success in her trea ment of difficult cases that she has carned a wide reputation even among specialists.

GENERAL NOTES.

The venerable Commercial Advertiser gathers enterprise and vivacity with age, and when it is as near two centuries old as it is now near one, nught to be a very brisk paper indeed. The Commercial has been compelled by pressure both or advertisements and reading matter to enlarge, and it will begin to usue the new sheet next Menday with the aid of a type web rotary press, the only one in existence, furnished by R. Hoe & Co. This press will print 22,000 copies an hour—white means that the quick work of the other departments of the paper will be kept up to the end.

Kansas papers take a most enthusiastic view of the prospective harvest of 1881. The accease of grain sown last fall was considerably in excess of that of any previous year, and the weather throughout the winter has been such as to favor rapid growth and abundant yield. The sheep interest, too, which is an important one, is in a prosperous condition. Kansas claims to have more sheep, in proportion to her population, than any State in the Union, or any country in the world. The cattle interest is also advancing at a rapid rate, and assuming proportions that are hardly short of the marveilous. Southern and Southwestern Kansas have the migor share of this industry, though large herds can now be found in every county.

A refreshing story for the dog-days, if it could be kept fresh until then, is related by a travelling salesman, Dow by name, who was in Minnesota during a recent "cold snap." Being snow-bound in a small village the only quarters he could find for the night were in a bleak, half-furnished room, minus a stove, but plus two broken panes in the window. Mr. Dow accepted the situation, and, chilled to the accepted the situation, and, coilled to the marrow, went to bed and fell asleep. The next thing he was conscious of was being carried down stairs. He couldn't speak or move a muscle, nor even realize what had happened. It appears that a "blizzard" had see in, the thermometer had failen to 40° below zero, and Mr. Dow had actually frozen stiff before the other occupants of the house could break into his room and get him out of it. Portunately, a vicorous course of treatment restored him to action, and he is slowly but atcadily re-A muscular priest of the church militant

10 Cambridge, Mass, has organized a crusade with bladg-cons against clubs. According to The Boston Trans-Cathone Church, recently made an attempt by prayer and exhortation to break up a young men's social club of not the sweetest savor. His efforts were almost effectual, and all the members of the club but one, Robert Woodburn, agreed to leave the club-room and go quietly home. Thereupon Father Scully dismissed them with a blessing, and ordered Woodburn to go also, but he would not. The priest started off in a rage, but discovering a boy hiding, tarried to chastice him. Wood burn interfered, and was struck with a case, waiets broke. He grappled with the priest, threw him upon the floor, and hurried down stairs. He was atrack in the back with a spittoon, and a couple of Indian clubs were inrown after him. Father Scully then departed, but, soon returned, accompanied by his assistant, the Father Mundy, both armed with stort cudgets. deer of the room had in the meantime been locked, and the young men were discussing the affair, when a lond, rap was heard. The door was not opened. Several of the young men were trightened and Jumped from the back window into a yard, only to fall into the district of Fatner Mundy, who had his stick ready for their